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09/898,150	07/03/2001	Dietmar Uhde	PD000032	2593

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EXAMINER

ORTIZ CRIADO, JORGE L

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2655

DATE MAILED: 05/27/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/898,150	Applicant(s) UHDE ET AL.	
	Examiner Jorge L. Ortiz-Criado	Art Unit 2655	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 February 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 22-39 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 22-39 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

1. Claims 29 and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Claim 29 recites the limitation “wherein the adjustment values for said apparatus further comprise at least an optimal speed of rotation for reading from and writing to an inserted optical recording medium.”

The Examiner cannot readily ascertain/map with the above claim language where in the specification as originally filed such a disclosure/support is found in the descriptive portion of the specification by reference to the drawings, designating the part or parts therein to which the term “optimal speed of rotation” applies.

Claim 39 recite the limitation "means for selecting", but NO means, which performs any kind of selection can be found described, the examiner cannot readily ascertain/map with the above claim language where in the specification as originally filed such a disclosure/support is found in the descriptive portion of the specification by reference to the drawings, designating the part or parts therein to which the term "means for selecting" applies. It is not understood what applicant believes to be the "means" that selects as claimed, and where this is found described. Applicant's cooperation in is respectfully requested.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 33 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

2. Claim 33 recites the limitation "the adjustment" in the second line of the claim. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

Art Unit: 2655

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 22-24, 27-35 and 37-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Bakx U.S. Patent No. 5,072,435.

Regarding claim 1, Bakx discloses a method for reducing an initialization time of an apparatus for reading from and/or writing an optical recording medium, said optical recording medium having identification information data which enables the identification of the optical recording medium individually among at least optical recording media of the same type (See Abstract; col. 1, line 35 to col. 2, line 57), comprising the steps of:

reading the identification information data of an optical recording medium inserted into said apparatus to identify said optical recording medium (See col. 5, lines 31-43; Figs. 2,10);

determining if adjustment values associated with parameter values for reading from and writing to the identified optical recording medium are accessibly stored for said apparatus (See col. 5, lines 31-43; Figs. 2,10);

in response to identifying that adjustment values for said apparatus, setting control and regulating circuits of said apparatus in accordance with stored adjustment values (see col. 5, lines 45-48; Figs. 2,10) and

in response to determining that adjustment values for said apparatus are not accessibly stored, initializing said apparatus to determine respective adjustment values for the control and regulating circuits of said apparatus such that said apparatus is able to optimally read from and write to the identified optical recording medium, and respectively storing said determined

Art Unit: 2655

adjustment values for said apparatus and the corresponding identification data of said identified optical recording medium (see col. 5, lines 48-61; Figs. 2,10)

wherein the identification data of the inserted optical recording medium is read by said apparatus before said apparatus reaches “a read readiness state” (see col. 5, lines 31-61; col. 6, lines 34-35; step A11, A12, A14 are performed in a non-optimum conditions /”a read readiness state”)

Regarding claims 23 and 33, Bakx discloses wherein the adjustment values for said apparatus are stored in a storage means of said apparatus (see col. 5, lines 48-61; Fig. 1, ref# 12)

Regarding claims 24 and 34, Bakx discloses wherein said storage means comprises a “non-volatile” memory (see col. 5, lines 48-61; Fig. 1, ref# 12)

Regarding claim 27, Bakx discloses wherein the identification data of the optical recording media comprises first data identifying said optical recording medium as one of a plurality of recording types and second data specific to only the respective optical recording medium. (See col. 2, lines 1-21; col. 5, line 31-61; Fig. 2,10)

Regarding claim 28, Bakx discloses wherein the adjustment values for said apparatus comprise at least values for the positioning of components of said apparatus for optimally reading from and writing to an inserted optical recording medium (see col. 3, line 39 to col. 4, line 2; see col. 5, lines 31-61; col. 6, lines 34-35)

Regarding claim 29, Bakx discloses wherein the adjustment values for said apparatus comprise at least an optimal speed rotation for reading from and writing to an inserted optical recording medium (see col. 3, line 39 to col. 4, line 2; see col. 5, lines 31-61; col. 6, lines 34-35)

Regarding claim 30, Bakx discloses wherein the respective identification data of the optical recording media is recorded on the optical recording media such that the identification data "is able to be read" by a reading means of said apparatus before the reading means reaches an optimal focus position (see col. 3, line 39 to col. 4, line 2; col. 5, lines 31-61; col. 6, lines 34-35; step A11, A12, A14 are performed in a non-optimum conditions /"a read readiness state")

Regarding claim 31, apparatus claim 31 is drawn to the apparatus that performs the corresponding method claimed in claim 22. Therefore apparatus claims 31 correspond to method claim 22 and are rejected for the same reasons of anticipation as used above.

Regarding claim 32, Bakx discloses wherein said detection means comprise at least one of a read and a **read/write** means (See col. 3, lines 21-22 Fig. 1, ref#3)

Regarding claim 35, Bakx discloses wherein said storage means comprises at least one of a non-volatile memory of the apparatus and a non-volatile data carrier provided externally to the apparatus (see Fig. 1, ref# 12)

Art Unit: 2655

Regarding claim 37, Bakx discloses wherein a method/apparatus for reducing an initialization time of an apparatus for reading from and/or writing an optical recording mediums, hence is also capable to be "configured" to read/write DVD-ROM discs as optical recording mediums.

Regarding claim 38, claim 38 recites limitations similar to the claim 22 above and is rejected for the same reasons of anticipation as used above.

Regarding claim 39, Bakx discloses an apparatus for reading or writing on a disc medium, comprising:

means for detecting on said disc medium identification data specific only to said disc medium (See col. 5, lines 31-43; Fig. 1);

means for reading from and writing to a memory at least one adjustment parameter associated with said identification data (see col. 5, lines 48-61; Fig. 1);

means for selecting at least one operating characteristic associated with said adjustment parameter for the apparatus (see col. 5, lines 45-48; Fig. 1).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person

Art Unit: 2655

having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claim 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bakx U.S. Patent No. 5,072,435 in view of Scibora U.S. Patent No. 6,366,544

Bakx discloses all the limitations based on claim 22, as outlined above. Bakx further discloses wherein a storage means is accessible by the apparatus. But Bakx does not expressly disclose an external storage means,

However this feature is well known in the art as evidenced by Scibora, which discloses a storage means carrier provided externally to an apparatus, and in that the content of the file of said storage means is accessible by said apparatus (See col. 3, lines 9-11; col. 4, lines 21-29; Fig. 1).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include a storage means provided externally to the apparatus and in that the content of the file of said storage means is accepted into a memory which is provided in the apparatus, because by providing the external storage means allows update by downloading to the memory in the apparatus, with other content files which identifies the recording medium and enable reading the recording medium by the information content downloaded to the memory of the apparatus, as suggested by Scibora.

6. Claims 26 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bakx U.S. Patent No. 5,072,435 in view of Shim U.S. Patent No. 6,608,804.

Bakx discloses all the limitations based on claims 22 and 31 as outlined above. Bakx discloses where the location for recording the identification data depends on the type of the recording media used. But Bakx does not expressly disclose wherein a Burst Cutting Area “BCA” of the optical recording media comprises the identification data of the optical recording media.

However, the features of a “BCA” data area used to obtain identification information or other types of information is well known in the art and is normally provided for identification and/or authorization of discs and is evidenced by Shim.

Shim discloses a method for quickly producing read or write readiness of an apparatus for reading from or writing to an optical recording medium, the recording medium having identification information items which individually identify the recording medium individually among recording media of the same type (i.e. same types: “Optical Media”, among the same type DVD, CD, CD-ROM, DVD-ROM etc.), which includes of a Burst Cutting Area “BCA” comprising an identification information data to rapidly and accurately performs discrimination of the different discs.

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to include the identification information as in “BCA” identification in order to quickly and accurately performing the identification as suggested by Shim, and further since the BCA signal level is larger in amplitude and longer in cycle as compared with the pit signal of the program area of the recording medium, the BCA signal is easily distinguished at the time of reproducing by a simple circuit, furthermore the BCA would also aids in piracy protection as well know in the art.

Art Unit: 2655

Note: Furthermore applicant is admitting that *"the invention can generally be applied to optical recording media which can be distinguished using individually stored features or identification information items. This is true, in particular, of DVD-ROM media, since the latter often have a "BCA code" ("Burst Cutting Area") which is individually allocated for each medium or each recording medium. After the uniform production of a series of discs, the "Burst Cutting Area" is applied by a burning operation into a specific area of the individual disc. This BCA data area is normally provided for identification and authorization of the disc.*

Since this BCA data area uniquely identifies a disc, this BCA data area can be used for individual recognition of the corresponding disc"(page 3, line 28 to page 4, line 4 of the specification).

Assuming arguendo that the above is not applicant's admission of prior art, the features are taught by the Shim reference as used above.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments filed 02/22/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In regard to claim 22, Applicants argues that Bakx does not teach, disclose or suggest reading from and writing the identified optical recording medium; wherein the identification data of the optical recording medium is read by the apparatus before said apparatus reaches a read readiness state and wherein no reading aspect is taught by Bakx.

The examiner cannot concur with applicants assertions because Bakx discloses and teaches reading from and writing the identified optical recording medium which specifically discloses a **READ/WRITE** head # 3 as in Fig. 1, and where a write means (i.e. elements # 3, #8 in Fig. 1) are **optimally adjusted** depending on the identification data **read**. Furthermore, Bakx discloses wherein the identification data of the inserted optical recording medium **is read** by said apparatus before said apparatus reaches “a read readiness state/optimum conditions” (see col. 5, lines 31-61; col. 6, lines 34-35; step A11, A12, A14 are performed in a **non-optimum conditions** /”a read readiness state”).

In regard to claims 31-37, 38 and 39, Applicant's arguments fail to comply with 37 CFR 1.111(b) because they amount to a general allegation that the claims define a patentable invention without specifically pointing out how the language of the claims patentably distinguishes them from the references.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jorge L. Ortiz-Criado whose telephone number is (571) 272-7624. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Thu.(8:30 am - 6:00 pm), Alternate Fridays off.

Art Unit: 2655

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wayne R. Young can be reached on (571) 272-7582. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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